



U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations

PRESS RELEASE

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Contact: Senate Appropriations Committee, (202) 224-3751

Summary: FY 2010 Homeland Security Appropriations

2009 Enacted: \$39.98 billion
2010 Request: \$43.071 billion (Includes Coast Guard Overseas Contingencies)
Subcommittee Mark: **\$42.926 billion**

The Chairman's mark totals \$42.9 billion of discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2010, \$2.9 billion, or seven percent, above fiscal year 2009, excluding emergency funding provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009.

Priorities in the bill are focused on five major goals:

- 1) Securing our borders and enforcing our immigration laws;
- 2) Protecting the American people from terrorist threats and other vulnerabilities, and ensuring the Department is nimble enough to address future threats;
- 3) Preparing for, responding to, and recovering from all-hazards;
- 4) Supporting our State, local, Tribal, and private sector partners in homeland security with resources and information; and
- 5) Giving the Department resources to strengthen financial, procurement, IT systems, and other management tools that it needs to succeed; eliminating or reducing programs that are ineffective or duplicative.

Securing our borders and enforcing our immigration laws;

Customs and Border Protection (CBP): \$10.1 billion, \$120.6 million above the President's request and \$346.9 million above FY 2009. Funding within CBP for border security includes:

- \$800 million for Southwest Border investments for Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (BSFIT), compared to \$775 million in 2009 and \$20.55 million above the request. This appropriation brings BSFIT funding for the Southwest Border to \$4.3 billion since the program began in 2006. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act included an additional \$160 million in CBP for SW Border security technology and Border Patrol tactical communications. Through a mix of fencing, technology, and border patrol agents on the ground CBP now has 697 miles of Southwest border under effective control, compared to 241 miles in FY 2005.

- BSFIT funding includes \$40 million, the same as the President's request and 2009, in BSFIT for additional investments in Northern Border security technology

- \$3.5 billion to fully fund 20,019 Border Patrol agents, of whom over 17,000 will be based on the Southwest Border – an increase of 6,000, or more than 50 percent, since 2006.

- \$80 million for Southwest Border counterdrug initiatives, including \$40 million for additional scanning systems for southbound lanes and \$14 million above the request for additional personnel and equipment to stop the outbound flow of weapons and currency used in the drug trade.

- \$145 million for CBP’s Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, as requested, to continue deploying technology and infrastructure at the 46 busiest border ports of entry and facilitate travel and security for all travelers.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE): \$5.445 billion, \$13 million below the President’s request and \$455.9 million above FY 2009, including:

- \$115 million for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to combat international trade in illicit drugs, weapons smuggling and crimes associated with violence along the Southwest Border. This is part of an overall \$161 million increase over FY 2009 for ICE investigations and \$55 million more than the President’s request. Funding includes:

- \$70 million, as requested, to expand operations related to Southwest border violence by initiating more ICE investigations, intelligence activities, and international programs
- \$20 million above the request for investigations of transnational gangs and cross-border weapons smuggling;
- \$20 million above the request for expansion of Border Enforcement Security Task Forces; and
- \$5 million above the request for bulk cash smuggling investigations.

- \$1.0 billion to identify dangerous criminal aliens and prioritize these individuals for removal once an immigration judge orders them deported;

- \$196 million for Secure Communities, as requested for a program that allows local law enforcement to check fingerprints of people booked on criminal charges for immigration and criminal records, as requested;

- \$139 million for worksite enforcement investigations, \$10 million above the request to hire 100 special agents to perform audits of employers.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services: \$136 million, \$34 million above FY 2009 including \$5 million to cover naturalization of immigrants serving in the U.S. armed services and \$118.5 million, \$6.5 million above the request, to operate the E-Verify system and further improve its accuracy rates.

E-Verify: Includes a 3-year extension of E-Verify, as requested.

Protecting the American people from terrorist threats and other vulnerabilities, and ensuring the Department is nimble enough to address future threats;

Transportation Security Administration (TSA): \$7.7 billion, \$83.8 million below the President's request and \$712.7 million above FY 2009. The bill includes funding to support various activities, including requirements authorized in the 9/11 Act. Funds for TSA include:

- \$806.7 million in discretionary spending to purchase and install explosives detection systems at airports. An additional \$250 million will be provided for this activity through mandatory fees.
- \$128.7 million for checkpoint security technologies.
- \$115 million for air cargo security activities, including \$6.9 million above the request for 50 additional inspectors to ensure compliance with the 100% screening mandate set for August 2010 in the 9/11 Act (on top of the 450 inspectors hired at Congress' initiative in recent years).
- \$143 million for surface transportation security inspectors and canines to support 15 additional Visible Intermodal Protective Response (VIPR) Teams, and funds above the request for 100 new surface transportation security inspectors.

Coast Guard: \$8.9 billion (excluding mandatory funding), \$268.2 million above the President's request and \$636.1 million above FY 2009. In addition, \$241.5 million is included for Coast Guard operations in support of overseas contingency operations requirements. Funding for these activities was requested in the Department of Defense budget for the Navy. Specific activities funded include:

- \$6.838 billion for Coast Guard operating expenses.
- \$1.195 billion for the Coast Guard's "Deepwater" program, compared to \$1.034 billion in FY 2009 and \$1.051 billion in the request. This amount includes: \$389 million to complete production of the fourth National Security Cutter (NSC) #4 and for long lead time materials for NSC #5; \$175 million for two maritime patrol aircraft, mission systems, and a flight simulator; and \$243 million for four Fast Response Cutter patrol boats.
- \$123 million for Response Boat Mediums to replace aging 41 foot Utility Boats acquired in the early 1970's.
- \$28 million for Interagency Operation Centers as authorized by the SAFE Port Act.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center: \$287.8 million for personnel and construction. The Senate mark includes a general provision expanding the definition of "rural" to help the Rural Policing Institute reach jurisdictions in more rural areas of the United States.

Science and Technology: \$994.9 million, \$26.5 million above the President's request and \$62.3 million above FY 2009, for research on homeland security priorities, such as counter-improvised explosives devices, cyber security, air cargo security, and first responder technologies.

Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO): \$374 million, \$7.9 million above the President's request and \$140.2 million below FY 2009. \$10 million above the request is included for the Securing the Cities program. DNDO is encouraged to focus on deterrence to alternative pathways for bringing nuclear devices or radiological materials into the country, such as general aviation or small maritime vessels.

Preparing for, responding to, and recovering from all-hazards and supporting our State, local, Tribal, and private sector partners in homeland security with resources and information

FEMA: \$820 million for FEMA Management and Administration. The following items are included in that amount:

- Supports a workforce of over 4,000 Full-Time Employees (FTE). Since 2007, on a bi-partisan basis, Congress has increased the size of FEMA from 2,500 FTE to 4,000 FTE.
- \$2.3 million for a FEMA human capital study to evaluate the size of the FEMA workforce, and the distribution of employees and expertise between headquarters and the regional offices, to ensure FEMA is prepared for future risks.
- \$2.3 million to establish a State, Local and Tribal task force to review homeland grant programs, Federal mandates, and guidance issued by FEMA.

Grants: \$4.216 billion for grants to first responders and partners in homeland security, included in that amount is:

- \$420 million for SAFER grants (firefighter hiring grants)
- \$380 million for FIRE grants (firefighter equipment grants)
- \$350 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants
- \$887 million for Urban Area Security Initiative
- \$950 million for State Homeland Security Grants, of which \$60 million is for Operation Stonegarden
- \$35 million for Regional Catastrophic Grant Program
- \$350 million for Port Security Grants
- \$356 million for Rail/Transit/Bus Security Grants
- \$120 million for Pre Disaster Mitigation Grants

Chemical Security: \$103 million for high-risk chemical facility security including \$25.4 million above FY 2009, to support the coordination and management of regulating high-risk chemical facilities. The increase, combined with the conversion of contract employees to federal employees, will bring the total number of FTE to 246, which is 168 FTE above FY 2009. The bill also includes a one year extension of DHS's regulatory authority to secure chemical facilities, as requested.

Cyber Security: \$398.7 million for cyber security, \$85 million above FY 2009. The increase will expedite the continuing effort to combat the cyber security threat by reducing the points of access to the federal computer network to prevent hacking; by coordinating with the private sector who owns 85 percent of the Nation's critical infrastructure; and by increasing security training and management of telecommunications, networks, computer systems, and the Internet.

Giving the Department resources to strengthen financial, procurement, IT systems, and other management tools that it needs to succeed; eliminating or reducing programs that are ineffective or duplicative.

Department Operations: Significant funding is provided to strengthen financial, procurement, IT systems, and other management tools, including:

- 144 positions and \$31 million above FY 2009 for the Chief Procurement Officer, including funds to increase oversight of major DHS acquisitions. The Department has been criticized for its lack of oversight of nearly \$14 billion in annual procurements.
- \$19.2 million is included to consolidate 13 separate DHS financial systems to improve internal controls and financial reporting.

- \$22.5 million above FY 2009 is included to issue new biometrically readable security ID's for DHS employees.
- \$3 million above 2009 is included for additional personnel to adjudicate background investigations. DHS hiring has been plagued by a backlog in this process.
- Significant funding is provided to the Chief Information Officer and DHS components to consolidate 24 legacy data centers into two secure locations.

Eliminating or reducing programs that are ineffective or duplicative:

- **Advanced Spectroscopic Portal Monitors:** Language is included prohibiting the Department from full-scale procurement of Advanced Spectroscopic Portal Monitors (ASP) monitors until the Secretary submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations certifying that a significant increase in operational effectiveness will be achieved.
- **LORAN-C:** An additional \$18 million above the request is included to continue operations of LORAN-C stations until January 4, 2010, and provide for its orderly termination. LORAN was established after WWII as a navigational tool for mariners and aviators. The request proposes to terminate the stations on October 1, 2009, with the justification that GPS is now the primary navigational tool and LORAN is seldom used. The mark terminates Loran-C, effective January 4, 2010, if the Commandant certifies that LORAN is not needed as a backup to GPS and that its termination will not adversely impact navigation safety.
- **Duplicative Grant programs:** No funding is provided for the Truck Security Grant program, and the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance program, as requested. The Bus Security grant program is reduced and combined in the Transit Grant program.

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